#### 2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City	of Charle	ston v	Voter	Deport	ment	2
	PRIN'	T Public Water S	System Name			
	000000	2				=
	List PWS ID #s for all C	Community Wate	r Systems inc	luded in this CC	R	
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	ELIVERY METHODS (Attach cop		iter bill or other)		DATE ISSUED	4
	ent in local paper (Attach copy of ad	dvertisement)			June 10-30	20
□ On water b	ill (Attach copy of bill)					1
	sage (Email the message to the addres	ss below)				
□ Other (Des	cribe:			)		
DIRECT DEL	IVERY METHOD (Attach copy of	publication, water	bill or other)		DATE ISSUED	
□ Distributed	via U.S. Postal Service					1
□ Distributed	via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL):					
□ Distributed	via Email as an attachment					
□ Distributed	via Email as text within the body	of email message				
Published i	n local newspaper (attach copy of page 1	ublished CCR or proof	of publication)		June 10-30	202
□ Posted in p	public places (attach list of locations of	r list here)				
	ine at the following address					
the appropriate is correct and of Federal Reg	that the Consumer Confidence Repe distribution method(s) based on po consistent with the water quality mor gulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.15	pulation served. Fur nitoring data for sam	prepared and dis	that the information nd fulfills all CCR red	contained in the report	1
	SUBMISS	ION OPTIONS (Se	lect one method OI	VLY)		1
You must	email or mail a copy of the C	•	n, and associa	ited proof of deli	very method(s) to	
MS	il: (U.S. Postal Service) DH, Bureau of Public Water Supp D. Box 1700	En	The state of the s	orts@msdh.ms.	gov	

Jackson, MS 39215

# 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Charleston PWS ID #s 0680002 June 2022

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and the Middle Wilcox Aquifers.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for The City of Charleston have received a moderate ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Sedrick Smith at 662-647-5249. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 5 P.M. on the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of each month at city hall.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2021). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Inorganic Contaminants** 

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2019	N	0.0279	0.0175- 0.0279	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2019	N	0.7	No Range	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	*2019	N	0.104	No Range	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Volatile Organic Compounds

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes (ppb)	2021	N	0.871	No Range	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	*2018/2020	0	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	*2018/2020	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Districtures and Distriction Dyproduces Contaminants								
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range of detects	MCLG/MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	2021	N	8.35	No Range	0 / 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	2021	1	11.1	No Range	0 / 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	N	0.70	0.50-1.15	0 / MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes		

**Unregulated Contaminants** 

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	*2019	N	100	97-100	20	None	Road Salt, Water treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents

<sup>\*</sup>Most recent sample. No sample required in 2021

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Charleston is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The City of Charleston is working hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

#### Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

### The



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF TALLAHATCHIE, CITY OF CHARLESTON

entinel \*

Tallahatchie County, Mississippi -- Page 7

of said state, county and city, McFerrin, clerk of The Sunted that the notice attached ewspaper on the date(s)

≥ 16, 2022

≥ 23, 2022

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Range MCL Violation Contaminant (units) Sample Date Your Water MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contemination Low High Y/N Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; crossion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp Barium (ppm) 0.0175 \*2019 0.0279

0.7

Range water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminism Fluoride (ppm) No Range \*2019 N 0.104

Volatile Organic Compounds

Inorganic Contaminants

Сітотінт (ррь)

MCL Contaminant (units)

°2019

100

100

harge from steel and pulp

mills; erosion of natural

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Sentinel rleston, MS 38921 • Fax: 662-647-3830 narlestonsun.net

1 before me, this 2022.

SHEROUBING AYTON MCFERRIN JR.

Commission Expires Jan. 3, 2023

#### Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

## The Sun-Sentinel

STATE OF MISSISSE ..., COUNTY OF TALLAHATCHIE, CITY OF CHARLESTON

#### **CCR Report Attached**

Before me, a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Krista McFerrin, clerk of The Sun-Sentinel, who upon oath stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper on the date(s)

Vol. 99 No. 24 Dated June 16, 2022

Vol. 99 No. 25 Dated June 23, 2022

The Sun-Sentinel
P.O. Box 250 • Charleston, MS 38921
Phone: 662-647-8462 • Fax: 662-647-3830
Email: krista@charlestonsun.net

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2 day of 5 cr (4 2022.

Notaryah Reutolic Avion Hafferson JR.

ommission Expires Jan. 3, 2023